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PRICE-CURRENT of the NEW-YORK

Arrived and Sailed, till Thursday noon.

THURSDAY					
FRIDAY					
SATURDAY					
SUNDAY					
MONDAY					
TUESDAY					
WEDNESDAY					

LONDON

THE [illegible] of this Province, [illegible]

[illegible] Gentlemen elected to fit and [illegible]

[illegible] Thursday next, [illegible]

[illegible] Thursday next, [illegible]

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of making a present to you; and next, that of procuring these unhappy persons their liberty. If you had no slaves in your custody, I should desire nothing from you in return; but as you have, I shall be glad to receive such as you can send me, by my secretary."

Madrid, Oct. 3. The last letters from Cadiz advise, that five English Officers belonging to Commodore Spry's ship which lay at anchor in that bay, were arrested by the Custom-house Officers as they were returning on board, on account of having about them 3000 piasters in specie, the exportation of which is prohibited. The Commodore immediately demanded his Officers, but was told they could not be released without an express order from Court; upon which he weighed anchor and put to sea. What will be the consequence of this, time will shew.

Vienna, Oct. 9. The states of lower Austria, continue to deliberate upon the petition sent by the Empress Queen for next year. It is said they are required to furnish a considerable number of recruits more than usual, and that they are applied to for 30,000 men.

Warsaw, Oct. 11. The Russians are preparing to enter into winter quarters. Prince Repnin will fix his at Jaroslow. A body of 15,000 Russians under General Prosorowski, continue to pursue the Turks, and to seize what booty they can, principally horses. They have taken lately 300 Janissaries, some ammunition, baggage, and 8 pieces of cannon. It is believed that they will blockade Bender.

The great number of Confederacies seem to announce the ruin of the Dissidents. The Confederates have obliged the city of Cracow to give them 28,000 Polish florins for 1000 tons of salt, which they had stolen, belonging to the King.

Vienna, Oct. 20. As the Russians have penetrated far into Moldavia and Wallachia, and as some of their troops have appeared on the frontiers of Transylvania, we are assured that our Court is going to send thither a reinforcement of troops.

Warsaw, Oct. 12. This city continues to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity, and since the defeat of the Turks, the Confederates dare not make their appearance in this neighbourhood as they use to do. Many of them are even gone home, and it is thought by several people, that before the end of the year, there will not be a body of Confederates left under arms.

General Romanzow arrived at the Russian army the 29th of last month, and took the command of it in the room of Prince Gallitzin, who at out the same day for Petersbourg crowned with laurels. It is generally thought that this army is preparing to go into winter quarters, Nevertheless some people are of opinion that the new General will endeavour to signalize himself by some important enterprize before he closes the campaign. This however will be very difficult to do, as the Turks are too far off to engage with, so that the most likely step, will be to endeavour to take Bender by surprize.

LONDON, October 26

The last letters received from Brest and Toulon mention, that they work double tides in building 18 men of war at the first port, and 6 at the latter.

According to private letters from the Hague, the Ambassador of a powerful court was expected to leave that place soon in disgust.

This morning an express was sent off from the Earl of Rochfort's office for Sir Joseph York at the Hague.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Algerines had sunk several large hulks at the entrance of the port, to prevent the too near approach of an enemy, and had moored some floating batteries within them.

It is rumoured that a certain American Governor has several papers of very great consequence in his possession; which he will lay before an august Assembly, soon after the opening the Sessions.

The late acts of cruelty committed by the French on the brave unfortunate natives of Corsica, many of whom they have hanged, has been greatly condemned by some persons of the highest consideration in this kingdom; as the glorious stand which those valiant men have made for liberty, should rather intitle them to the admiration, or at least lenity, even of an enemy, instead of being accused of and executed for high treason, in the most ignominous and cruel manner.

The Freeholders of the county of Derby have agreed to meet on the 13th of next month, in order to consider of a petition to his Majesty.

Extract of a letter from Exeter, Oct. 25.

"Yesterday a great number of Freemen and Freeholders, of all denominations, assembled at the Guildhall, in consequence of a public advertisement from the Mayor, which he was desired to do, on a request from the Grand Jury of Exeter, in the last session week. I am informed, that the Mayor had just opened the court, when a petition was proposed, and greatly strengthened and enlarged on, by Mr. Recorder Glynn, Mr. Buller, member for the city, and Mr. Richard Tremblet, who read the petition then produced, which was unanimously approved of, not one person making the least objection. The plan, much the same as that for the county of Devon, Mr. Walter, the other member, was not there, which was taken notice of. Mr. Buller, engaged to deliver the petition, and Mr Glynn said, he would certainly see it done. It was signed by a great number, and is left with the Chamberlain, as I am told for others to sign."

Nov. 1 The Dissidents in Poland, as we are assured by a gentleman who resided there some time, are all members of the Greek and Reformed Churches in that country. By several Treaties, they are to be secured in the free exercise of their worship, in all the places where they have been allowed by the laws to have churches; they may repair these churches, or build them; but they are not to enlarge their extent; they are to be allowed burying-places, but the funerals must be performed without any ceremonies, except what are permitted by law. Where they have no churches, they may have Divine service in their own houses; and the Greek priests may baptize, marry, and bury, provided they pay the established clergy their fees, &c.—The catholics, who are very numerous in Poland, have taken every method to abridge these people of their rights and liberties which has principally occasioned the present disturbances in that kingdom.

Nov. 4. It is said that 45 hogsheads of Muscovado sugars, and 45 Puncheons of Rum, are daily expected here as presents from the Leeward Island planters to John Wilkes, Esq; Advice having been received of their being shipped.

A person of consequence, just arrived from Dublin, waited on Mr. Wilkes yesterday, and delivered to that Gentleman many tokens of approbation of his conduct, from several persons of the first distinction in Ireland: Also some letters from Dr. Lucas, the patriotic member for the city of Dublin, who is commonly called the *Wilkes of Ireland*.

As soon as a certain nobleman arrives in town, a Meeting will be held of the present patriots, and it is said they are determined to exert their whole influence to have the purport of the several petitions already presented immediately granted.

This day at one o'clock, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Lord Mayor elect, went from Guildhall, accompanied by Sir William Stephenson, Brass Crosby, Esq; Barlow Trecothick Esq; Thomas Halifax, Esq; Richard Peters, Richard Nash, James Townsend, Esq; and John Sawbridge, Esq; who presented him to the Lord-chancellor for his approbation; he was accordingly approved of, and will take upon himself the office accordingly.

The Recorder did not go in the procession, as is usual, but went from his house in Lincoln's Inn, and met them at the Lord-chancellor's. They returned to Ironmongers Hall, where a most magnificent entertainment was prepared for them by the Lord-Mayor Elect.

The 13 pilots, who conducted the Russian fleet out of the Humber into the downs, are arrived in London, in order to wait on his Excellency Count Czernichew, the Russian ambassador, to whom he promised payment when at Hull. Their fee is 60l. for each ship, being the sum allowed them when they navigate the King's ships. The Russians have very few Englishmen, if any, on board the admiral's ships, who has, for his companion a Greek Bishop. Their bread was chiefly contracted for in Scotland, and sent to them when at Hull.

Nov. 4. We are informed, that a certain great Assembly, upon their meeting, will immediately take into consideration the late Petitions presented to his M—y, and that all necessary preparations are making for that purpose.

We hear that the Lord Chancellor, (in his answer to the Recorder's Speech on his presenting the Lord Mayor elect for his approbation) said, that as to any uncommon proceedings in electing Mr. Beckford Mayor, he had nothing to do with them; if Mr. Beckford was legally elected by the Livery, and appointed by the Court of Alderman, he had his Majesty's orders to approve him Mayor.

We hear that the Hon. William Henry Littleton, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon, is not recalled, as has been mentioned in some of the papers.

The following is part of Dr. Musgrave's speech at the Castle of Exon, October 5.

"But perhaps the Gentleman* would suggest, that the fact of my carrying an information to Lord Halifax, is not fully proved. The answer to this is easy. The address was 5 weeks ago, in all which time the persons concerned have not contradicted it; they have not enquired, nay, it should seem by their delays that they dare not enquire into it. What better proof of this fact can any man desire? Or does the Gentleman allow this, but is doubtful whether Lord H——— was under any obligation to attend it, whether it might not be too frivolous to merit any regard, and therefore thinks I ought to exhibit it, before I lay what he calls a burden upon the county? I will make him easy as to that point; I lay no burden upon the county or upon any man. I take it all upon my own shoulders. I myself impeach him; and the only thing I wish or desire is to have my impeachment heard, which, believe me, Gentlemen, never will be heard, unless you concur in requesting it."

It is rumoured that a memorial of a very important nature is preparing to be sent to the Court of Madrid.

They write from Petersburgh, that her Imperial Majesty had given orders to discontinue the building any more men of war at Archangel, there having been found some defect in the timber, improper to be used in the construction of very large ships.

* Mr. Short, who had told the Doctor that he should produce the proofs of his charge against Lord Halifax.

BOSTON, December 25.

We hear that on Wednesday last a coasting sloop from Kennebeck bound for this port, commanded by Thomas Smart, suddenly sunk on the passage. There were about ten people on board, among whom were several passengers, who had but just time to get into the boat, in which they were obliged to continue one night before they could reach the shore, during which time two of the passengers died with cold, one of which was Mr.—Stinson, a Student at Harvard College. The others were much frozen.

On Friday morning last, the honourable Richard Reeve, Esq; first Clerk of the honourable Board of Commissioners, set out on a tour to New-York, and as 'tis said he is an officer of great trust and confidence with their honours; 'tis hoped and expected that his Majesty's true and loyal subjects on the road will pay all proper respect to his distinguished rank and Character.——As his departure was very sudden 'tis tho't that he is charged with affairs of the utmost importance to the adjusting matters between the Turks and Russians.——*Mr. John Robinson did not go with him.*

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated December 1. 1769.

"In the postscript of your last letter to me, you ask me, what doth the News-papers mean by a French priest at Halifax with a £100 per annum? In answer to which I could inform you, that this was a French priest which died some years ago; and the Indians of the St. John's tribe being desirous of one of that profession, apply'd to Government, and they have granted them a popish priest with the salary of £100 a year. He does not reside at Halifax, but chiefly at the River St. John's; he is here sometimes, and I suppose our Catholics are glad to see him. The M-n-stry at home I suppose have not so bad an opinion of that infamous religion as you and I have."

INDUSTRY.

We hear one single person has had spun within six months in this town by children (chiefly) that have been learned to spin during that space, thirty six thousand six hundred and eighty skeins of fine worsted yarn, which will make about seven thousand three hundred and twenty yards of fine womens apparel, which it is hoped will soon be all wove, dyed and dressed in the province factory house in Boston.

A CARD.

A Subscriber to the late agreement of the merchants, presents his compliments to Mr.——————, and begs to be inform'd, if a draft from a certain B——d on an officer of the C——s in a neighbouring province for a large sum of money, was issued on condition that any part of it should be employ'd in a purchase of tea to be landed in BOSTON.

BOSTON, December 25.

Messieurs Edes and Gill,

IN the Boston Chronicle of the 7th Instant was inserted the following Advertisement.

"*Monday last arrived here (they say) Capt. Copithorne after a tedious Passage from Bristol. The Price of Nails and Window Glass having been greatly advanced, the Public are now informed that between 4 and 500 Casks of Nails, and between 3 and 400 Boxes of Glass, have been imported into this Port in Captains Watt and Copithorne, who arrived here a few Days ago from Bristol.*"

The Public may be led by this Advertisement to conclude that a large Quantity of Glass and Nails, imported in those Vessels were exposed to Sale in this Town; which is far from being the Case,—The Committee of Inspection now inform the Public, That

219 *Cask Nails*, 130 *Boxes Glass*, 16 *Casks solid Pewter*, 20 *of hollow ditto*, 2 *Bundles Warming-Pan Handles*, 12 *Casks Brass Betters*, 30 *Half Faggots of Steel*, 3 *Hogsheads of Ironmongery*, 2 *Cases Merchandize*, 12 *Bundles Frying Pans; imported from Bristol in the John Galley, Capt. Watt, are re-shipt on board the Lydia, Capt. Hood, for Bristol.*

118 *Boxes Glass*, 83 *Casks Nails; imported in said Vessel were for Persons at Providence, Portsmouth and Halifax, and are shipt to those Places.*

20 *Boxes Glass*, 30 *Casks Nails; were for Persons not residing in this Town.*

50 *Casks Nails, belonging to a Stranger that came in Capt. Copitlorn, who is reshipping them out of the Province.*

87 *Casks Nails*, 66 *Boxes Glass, being the Remainder of the Glass and Nails in those Vessels, were consigned to Persons who lately acceded to the Agreement, and had no Opportunity to countermand their Orders, and have readily delivered them up to be stored till a general Importation; so that notwithstanding the above Advertisement, the Public may be assured there is not a single Cask of Nails, or Box of Glass more for Sale in this Town, than there were before the arrival of these Vessels.*

Messiures EDES & GILL.

Please to give the following a Place in your valuable Paper, and you will very much oblige your humble Servant.

JOHN LANGDON

IN the manifest of Capt. Copithorn's Cargo, published in the Boston Chronicle, I find my Name against four Articles, which as they are not explicitly enough express'd, I would inform the Public what they are.

1 *Cask Pewter——a small Cask containing* 10 *Dozen Candle-Moulds.*

3 *Trusses Haberdashery——are* 3 *Matts, containing each a Bolt of Twine-Sacking, of a particular Fabric for pressing Sperma-Cati.*

1 *Iron Pan——*100 *Gallons.*

1 *Cask Nails——a small Kegg of Nails to ballance the Account.*

ALL Utensils, or Materials, for carrying on a valuable Manufacture, which could not easily be obtained here, when I sent for them, (last January) the Importation of which (I apprehend) in no Way counteracts or interferes, with the true Spirit and Intention of the Agreement of the Merchants for not importing, which however I never sign'd, as I was never applied to

IT having been falsly reported of me the Subscriber, that I have imported Goods from England contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants of this Town, particularly Gloves and Fur Trimming, and Earthen Ware, &c. I hereby declare, I have not (bo't of any Importer contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants) nor imported any of those Things or any other Article whatever, save one Box of sundry Trifles, which, when in London in the Year 1769, I bo't at Vendue, the whole Cost of which was 37s. 6d. and one small Box of Plate for my own Use, and contained only a small Salver, and one Pair of Butter Boats, which was

forgot; ſince which I have only a ſmall Box, containing twelve pair of Shoes for my own Uſe, which are now in the public Store—— I would alſo inform my Cuſtomers and others, that I have to ſell, choice neat Furr Trimmings, and Men and Womens Gloves of moſt Sorts. and earthen and Glaſs Ware, and moſt Sorts of Engliſh Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, which were all imported in the Year 1768.

Boſton, Dec. 25. 1769 SAM. DASHWOOD.

N. B. I now call on thoſe Perſons to prove their Reports, either from the Cuſtom-Houſe, or Mein's Chronicle, or in any other Manner. S. D.

New York. Dec. 26. 1769.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I Was ſurpriſed to find a great Number of the People in this City, particularly among the Subſcribers to the Agreement for Non-importation, ſeemingly a good deal uneaſy at the Accounts of Goods imported at Boſton, publiſhed in *Mein*'s two or three laſt Papers, with Deſign to make the World believe, that the Merchants in Boſton had violated the ſaid Agreement, and were aiming to enrich themſelves at the Expence of their Neighbours, and the other Colonies. I confeſs, that in the Cockets and Manifeſts publiſh'd by *Mein*, there are a Number of Goods mention'd which by the Articles of Agreement, ought not to have been imported, The Names of the Importers, are, ſome of them Subſcribers to the Agreement, others are concealed: It is therefore a Duty incumbent upon the Merchants and other Subſcribers in Boſton, for the ſtrengthening, Support and Succeſs of the Common Cauſe, for the Satisfaction of their Brethren in the other Colonies, and for the Juſtification of their own Characters, to clear up and account for every Appearance that might raiſe the leaſt Doubt of the Firmneſs, and Integrity of their Proceeding, reſpecting the ſaid Agreement. This, I have not the leaſt Doubt, they will be able eaſily to do, to the entire Satisfaction of every one; but even if it ſhould require a conſiderable Expence and Trouble, it will be neceſſary to do it, for the Satisfaction of the Subſcribers in the other Colonies, to keep them firm in their adherence to the Agreement, and to ſilence the Cavils of thoſe Domeſtic Enemies who have exerted themſelves in Favour of every unconſtitutional Exaction that has been attempted againſt us, and to diſconcert every Meaſure we have taken for our own Preſervation. I hope our Boſton Brethren will conſider the Importance of this Matter, and will clear up every particular relating to the Agreement, that has appeared, or that may hereafter happen, to the entire Satisfaction of us and all the World. Mean Time for the Satisfaction of thoſe who have not had the ſame Opportunities of Information that I have, I declare my Opinion, That there is not now the leaſt Reaſon to think, the Gentlemen of Boſton have violated the Agreement, or manifeſted any Deſign to do ſo. I have examined *Mein*'s lateſt Papers for ſome Weeks paſt, and find nothing more to raiſe a Suſpicion, than has appear'd almoſt every Week for ſeveral Months paſt,—nor indeed ſo much, as have at ſometimes. Several Things have appear'd in that Paper, which repreſented ſome of the Principal Promoters of the Agreement, as being conſiderable Importers contrary to it. But theſe Gentlemen fully proved their Innocence, to the Satisfaction of every one. I have therefore taken the leſs Notice, ſince that Time, of Mr. *Mein*'s Publications; tho' I think for the Reaſons above mentioned, the Gentlemen immediately concern'd, ought to take Notice of them, and keep their Character clear from the leaſt Suſpicion of Unfairneſs. Mean while I think we have no Grounds, nor Right to ſuſpect them; much leſs to ſuggeſt ſuch a Suſpicion as a Reaſon for receding from our own Reſolutions, and being in Reality guilty of a Crime, becauſe we may ſuſpect others to be ſo. Mr. *Mein* has proved himſelf to be the common Enemy of America: He does not even attempt to deny it, or juſtify his Conduct; all that he has aim'd at, has been to make others appear as guilty as himſelf, eſpecially thoſe who have been moſt active in promoting the Non-Importation Agreement, and thereby to deſtroy their Credit, and the Confidence of the Subſcribers in one another, ſo that the Agreement itſelf might loſe its Effect, and fall to the Ground. This is evidently the Aim of Mr. *Mein*, and let every one judge what credit we ought to give to his Repreſentations. Yet with all his Art, Malice, and Induſtry, he has not been able to fix one Breach of the Agreement upon any one of the Subſcribers, which he certainly would do if he could. He proceeds wholly by Hints and Inſinuations,—but never has ventured plainly and poſitively to charge any Perſon with any Thing contrary to the Agreement: Upon the whole, every one in all the Colonies, who is acquainted with the whole of his Conduct in this Affair, will agree with me, that he has proved himſelf to be too bad and too baſe a Man to deſerve the leaſt Credit or Regard. I agree in the common Opinion, That it is ſurpriſing and blameable in our Boſton Friends, that they ſuffer this John Mein and ſome others, to inſult and counteract them, with Impunity. If any one had done ſo here, he would probably have been exhibited as a common Peſt to Society, and have cut ſuch a Figure as is generally made by Informers and ſuch like, who by their baſe Conduct are tho't to have forfeited their Right to Protection from the Laws and the People, of which they have ſhewn themſelves unworthy.

[*The following Article was omitted laſt Week, for the Sake of the Reflections ſubjoined to it, ſent us by a Correſpondent, which we had not then Room to inſert.*]

PROVIDENCE, December 16.

Since our laſt came to town Captain John Foſter Williams, late mate of the brig John, belonging to Boſton. He informs, and we are requeſted to publiſh, that he ſailed from thence for Surinam the 21ſt of January laſt, and proceeded on his paſſage as far as lat. 34. lon. 60. where he met with a violent gale of wind, which ſo diſabled his veſſel that ſhe became water-logg'd, and unfit to proceed to any port, her decks being level with the ſurface of the water.—About eight days after the ſloop ——, Abijah Smith, of Martha's Vineyard, maſter, bound from this port to the Weſt-Indies, hove in ſight, and came within two rods of the wreck; the unhappy ſufferers endeavoured to throw ropes on board the ſloop, as they ſaw no preparations making for their relief. After taking a view of their diſtreſs, and moſt inhumanly refuſing to take up the crew (7 in number) the ſloop proceeded on her paſſage, notwithſtanding the piercing cries and lamentations of the diſtreſſed ſeamen. In this ſituation the wreck remained till the firſt of March, at which time none but the Captain remained alive, when he was providentially taken up by the Duncanon Packet, Capt. Edwards, bound from Carolina to Falmouth.

It is matter of grief to a humane mind, to obſerve from time to time, the many inſtances of cruelty exerciſed by ſome maſters of veſſels in paſſing wrecks at ſea, with people on board, in the moſt extreme diſtreſs,—Such neglect is highly criminal, it is eventually committing the worſt of murder.—It were to be wiſhed a remedy might be found in ſome meaſure adequate to this evil.——

The account that Capt. Williams of the brig John, of Boſton, gives of the diſtreſſing ſituation he was in, when Abijah Smith, maſter of a ſloop belonging to Martha's Vineyard, paſſed him ſo near, that he could not avoid ſeeing the diſtreſs to which that unfortunate veſſel's company was reduced, yet never even attempting to aſſiſt them, (which had he done, doubtleſs thoſe lives might have been preſerved) is a recent inſtance of this worſt kind of inhumanity;——ſuch cruelty can hardly be accounted for on any other principle but that of the moſt ſordid avarice.—Would it not be an act of wiſdom as well as benevolence in the Britiſh legiſlature, to counter act ſuch inhumanity, by rendering that very principle of avarice (baſe as it is) ſubſervient to the relief of the diſtreſſed at ſea, by granting a reward, ſuppoſe of £.10 ſterling, for every perſon thus reſcued from the jaws of death: —'Tis highly probable ſome ſuch reward would have been the means of ſaving the lives of many unfortunate people, who have periſh'd at ſea.——It might alſo be further enforc'd by adding penalties to the criminal neglect of this humane duty.—'Tis probable in ſome caſes, that the effects which might be ſaved from ſuch wreck, would, in whole or part, defray the expence of paying theſe premiums, and might be, by a Law, appropriated to that purpoſe.——The ſaving of lives, beſides obeying the virtuous and tender calls of humanity, is of no ſmall political conſequence to a trading people.—It would therefore be, not only to the honour, but to the intereſt of the nation.—It would be ſtill more advantageous if the ſeveral maritime powers could be prevailed upon to join in ſo laudable a deſign, and make it of more general utility, by extending this law.—even to the times of actual war, thereby rendering it always ſafe, as well as lucrative to relieve the diſtreſſed at ſea.——

If I am not miſtaken, there was a premium of £5 given in the late war, for every man taken in an enemy's ſhip of war, or privateer; this law I am perſuaded anſwered a very good purpoſe.—If therefore a higher premium was given for ſaving the lives of our unfortunate brethren at ſea, 'tis more than likely it would have the deſired effect——

NEW-YORK, January 4.

The Brig Jupiter, Captain Byers, mentioned in our laſt to have run on the Eaſt Bank, was brought into the Harbour laſt Friday Night, with great difficulty: Moſt of the Flaxſeed is damaged, but the Veſſel may be repaired again.

The Ship from the Granades that was drove aſhore near Sandy-Hook, as mentioned in our laſt alſo, is entirely loſt, but the Cargo, all ſaved

Saturday laſt his Honour our Lieutenant Governor, in Preſence of his Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Province, was pleaſed to give his Aſſent to the following 16 Acts, paſſed this Seſſion, viz.

1. An *Act* further to continue an Act, entitled, an *Act* for granting to his Majeſty the ſeveral Duties and Impoſitions on Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes imported into this Colony, therein mentioned

2. An *Act* for collecting the Duty of Exciſe on ſtrong Liquors retailed in this Colony, from the firſt Day of January 1770 to the firſt Day of January 1771, inclusive.

3 An *Act* to continue An Act, entitled, An *Act* for the Puniſhment of Perſons in the city of *New-York*, who ſhall by falſe Pretences obtain any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, from any Perſon with Intent to cheat or defraud ſuch Perſon; with an Addition thereto.

4. An *Act* to continue an Act, entitled, An *Act* for the better regulating the publie Roads in the City and County of *New-York*, and to levy Money to defray the Expence thereof,

5. An *Act* for the more effectual Prevention of Fires in the City of *New-York*,

6. An *Act* to encourage the deſtroying of Wolves, in the County of *Albany*,

7. An *Act* to continue an Act, entitled, An *Act* to revive an Act, entitled, An *Act* to empower the Juſtices of the Peace of the County of *Albany*, living or dwelling in the Township of *Schenectady*, in the ſaid County, to regulate the Streets and Highways, and to prevent Accidents by Fire in the ſaid Town.

8. An *Act* empowering the Juſtices of the Peace living or dwelling in the Township of *Schenectady*, in the County of *Albany*, to eſtabliſh and regulate a Night Watch, appoint Firemen, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

9 An *Act* to prevent Damages by Swine in that part of the Manor of *Renſſelaerwyck*, called *Claverack*.

10. An *Act* to continue an Act, entitled, An *Act* to revive an Act, entitled, An *Act* for the better Relief of the Poor in *Dutches* County.

11. An *Act* to revive an Act, entitled, An *Act* to prevent the diging of Pits for the taking of Deer in *Queen's* and *Suffolk* Counties.

12. An *Act* to continue an Act, entitled, An *Act* to prevent the ſetting on Fire or burning the old Graſs on *Hempſtead Plains*, with an Addition thereto.

13. An *Act* to continue an Act, entitled, An *Act* to prevent the Penning and Folding of Sheep and neat Cattle, feeding on *Hempſtead Plains*.

14. An *Act* to enable the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the ſeveral Towns therein mentioned, in the County of *Suffolk*, to elect a greater Number of Conſtables, in their reſpective Townſhips.

15. An *Act* to continue an Act, entitled, An *Act* to prevent Damages by Swine in the County of *Orange*, and ſome Part of *Ulſter* County, ſo far as the ſame relates to *Ulſter* County.

16. An *Act* to enable the Superviſors of the County of *Orange*, to hold their annual Meetings at or as near the Center of ſaid County, as conveniently can be, for the good of the Public Service.

Friday laſt John Campbell, was executed on the Commons, near the New-Goal in this City, purſuant to his Sentence.

Extract from the printed Journal of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Die Veneris, 10 h. A. M. the 12th December 1769.

Mr. Thomas moved for Leave to bring in a Bill that all Elections to be held or made, for the Election of Repreſentatives to ſit in General Aſſembly for the Colony of New-York, ſhall be by Ballot only. And a Debate ariſing upon the ſaid Motion, and the Queſtion being put thereon, it was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner following, viz.

For the Affirmative,

Mr. Ten Broeck,	Mr. Van Cortlandt,
Mr. Ten Eyck,	Mr. Rapalje,
Col. Schuyler,	Mr. Van Cleeck,
Mr. De Witt,	Mr. Nicoll,
Col. Woodhull,	Mr. Billop,
Mr. Walton,	Col. Seaman,
Capt. Seaman,	Mr. Thomas
Mr. Jauncey,	Mr. Mynderſe,
Mr. Boerum,	Mr. Clinton.

For the Negative,

Mr. Gale,	Capt De Lancey,
Mr. De Lancey	Mr. Kiſſam,
Mr. De Noyellis,	

Ordered therefore, That Mr. Thomas have Leave to bring in a Bill for that Purpoſe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Paoli Delap, from Halifax; Induſtry, Roſe, Honduras; Polly, Etherington Tortola; Richmond, Garland, St. Euſtatia; Heſter, Lownds, St. Croix; Two Partners, Brather, Hiſpaniola. Brig Free Maſon, Semple, Newry.

OUTWARD.——Brig Hibernia, Hayman, for Galway. Sloop Nancy, Waddell, St. Kitts; Paoli, Delap, Halifax; Endeavour, Ellis, Virginia.

CLEARED——Sloop Sea Flower, Thomas, to Grenades; Harlequin, Lewis, Antigua; Sally, Bailey, Barbados; Swift, Tanner, Liſbon; Charles, Candell Hiſpaniola; Sally Foſſey, Maryland. Schooner Jeremiah, Newton, New-Providence.

New York, January 4 1770.

To the Independent Freeholders and Freemen of this City and County.

IT having been induſtriouſly propagated that Numbers of the Voters of this City and County, have been long intimidated at Elections, and are therefore deſirous of voting for the future in a *ſecret Manner*, by *Way of Ballot*; which Report being by many ſurmiſed to be void of a proper Foundation, and only intended to anſwer the Particular private Purpoſes of *certain Perſons*; it is therefore requeſted that the Independent Freeholders and Freemen of this City, will meet at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, To-morrow, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to convey their Sentiments reſpecting this Matter, to their Repreſentatives, and to convince them, that they are not to be diverted by any Motives whatever, from daring and chooſing to ſpeak their Minds freely and openly, to do which, at all Times, is their Birth Right as Engliſhmen, and their Glory as Freemen.

To be SOLD.

By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK's-SLIP,

A Parcel of coarſe Iriſh Linens, juſt imported in the Brig Free Maſon, Captain John Semple; Will be ſold reaſonably for Caſh, Flax Seed, or Flour. Said Thompſon has for Sale,—Oars,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—Caſtile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c, &c. 9 12

WANTED,

A Single Perſon, capable of teaching a Grammar School, in a private Family, in the Country. Such a Perſon on coming well recommended, will meet with Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof. *Dec.* 30, 1769. 9 12

CONCERT OF CHURCH MUSIC,

WILL be performed at Mr. Burns's Room, on Tueſday the 9th of January, 1770.

For the Benefit of Mr. TUCKEY.

Firſt Part. Some ſelect inſtrumental Pieces, choſen by the Gentlemen who are performers: Particularly a CONCERTO on the French Horn. By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Dublin.

Second Part. A SACRED ORATORIO, on the Prophecies concerning CHRIST, and his Coming; being an Extract from the late Mr. HANDEL's GRAND ORATORIO, called the MESSIAH, conſiſting of the Overture, and ſixteen other Pieces, viz. Airs, Recitatives and Choruſes.

Never performed in America.

The Words of the ORATORIO will be delivered *gratis* (to the Ladies and Gentlemen) who are pleaſed to patronize and encourage this CONCERT, or may be purchaſed of Mr. *Tuckey*, by others for ſix Pence.

As it is impoſſible that a Performance of this Sort can be carried on without the kind Aſſiſtance of Gentleman, who are Lovers of MUSIC and Performers on Inſtruments; Mr. *Tuckey* will always gratefully acknowledge the Favour of the Gentlemen who aſſiſt him.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. *Tuckey*, at eight Shillings each. To begin preciſely at 6 o'Clock.

POET'S CORNER.

Upon the first Day of the Year.

REvolving years their steady course pursue,
The old ones still submitting to the new;
For days to days and months to months succeed,
And time rolls on with never ceasing speed.
Sun, moon, and stars perform their destin'd round,
Nature in all things is obedient found;
Let us, admiring, mark the wond'rous cause,
And learn from hence to keep our Maker's laws;
Frail mortals only thwart the will of heav'n,
And deviate from the rules their God has giv'n.
Life wears away amidst a thousand cares,
And man grows old in numb'ring up the years;
Just emblems of himself, he sees them pass,
Beginning spring shews what the infant was;
And the delightful flow'ry month of May
Describes the blooming boy, sweet, fresh and gay;
Maturer summer paints him in his prime,
And sickly autumn his declining time,
Bleak hoary winter, chill'd with frosts and snows,
In his last stage the trembling mortal shows.

A Few Tickets for the present State Lottery, are just received per Packet, for Sale, By URIAH HENDRICKS, at his House near the Custom-House

Scheme of the Lottery, 1769.

No. of Prizes,		Value of each,		Total Value.
2	of	20,000	are	40,000
4		10,000		40,000
6		5,000		30,000
10		2,000		20,000
20		1,000		20,000
40		500		20,000
200		100		20,000
300		50		15,000
29,675		60		393,500
30,257	Prizes			
		First drawn		500
		Last drawn		1000
39,743	Blanks			
60,000	Tickets			600,000

The Lottery commences Drawing at London, on Monday the 13th of November.

☞ The Prizes are payable on Demand in full, at the Bank of England, and at said Hendrick's Office, (after he receives a Commissioner's Prize Book, which will be forwarded to him as soon as published) only allowing the Charges for Postage and Brokerage. 8 12

To be sold, at Public Vendue,

On the first Day of March next, upon the Premises;

A Valuable Plantation, the Property of the late James Williams, deceased, situated in the South Ward of the City of Perth-Amboy, at about three Miles Distance from Cheesquack's Landing, containing Two Hundred Acres, about forty Acres already cleared of which there are between twelve and fifteen Acres of good improved Meadow, and much more can be made at a small Expence: The Soil of the Upland is well adapted to produce both Rye and Indian Corn;—On it there are two Houses, a Dutch Barn, and a bearing Orchard, the Wood Land extremely well timber'd;—easy Payments will be given. Any Person inclining to become a private Purchaser before the Day of Sale, may know the Conditions, by applying to William Burnet, or John Johnston, at Perth-Amboy, or to John L. Johnston, in the above mentioned South Ward.

Perth-Amboy, Dec. 23, 1769 8 12

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well recommended and are of unblemished Characters. 6 9

Ten Pistoles Reward.

LOST some Time last Spring, a middle sized plain Gold Watch, capp'd and jewel'd, with an enamel Dial-plate; Maker's Name Andrew Dickie, London, No. 2992. And a red Cornelian Seal with a Coat of Arms, neatly set in Gold. Whoever brings the above described Watch to Thomas Gordon, Watch-maker, in Hanover-Square, New-York shall receive Ten Pistoles Reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Also last Wednesday or Thursday a middle sized Silver Watch, with a Silver Dial-plate, and Day of the Month on the Name Piece; Maker's Name M. Dexter, London; with a white Cornelian Seal, set in Gold, the Impression a Coat of Arms (a Lion in the Field with three Hand) Crest, a Hand, and Motto *Sto Cado, fide et Armis.* Whoever brings the above mentioned Watch and Seal, to Thomas Gordon, shall receive Three Pounds Reward. 6 9

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

JOHN VAN CORTLANDT,

HAS FOR SALE,

SNUFF in Bladders, by the Cask.
Double, middling, single and lump refined Sugars.
Sugar Candy, by the Box.
Powdered Sugar, and clarified bright brown Sugars. 7 10

WANTED,

A Good Cook, who can be well recommended will meet with suitable Encouragement by applying to the Printer. 7 10

EVERT BANCKER,

HAS for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assortment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black, and scarlet cloth, rattenets, shalloons, durants, tammies, Irish camblet, callimanco, checkt Barcelona, figured starrets, Prussian stripes; blue, black, and green hair plush, black velvet vest shapes, black, silk, worsted, cotton and thread hose; silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk, and worsted mitts and gloves; worsted caps, English and Scotch oznaburgs, brown Russia and white Irish sheeting, ¾, and yard wd Irish linen dowlas, garlicks, princes linen, tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and printed linen; ¾, and yard wide lawn; best fine cambrick, good black taffety, black and green peelong, narrow bombazeen, black everlasting; brown buckram, fine twist, and buttons, silk knee garters; 9 4 and 10 4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes, corded and figured dimothy, pistol lawn, table cloths, napkin and clouting diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair cloth, shoemakers spinnel, best net twine, brass coffee pots, with three cocks; small chafing-dishes, weavers brushes, white-wash brushes crutch brooms, hogs snouts, dutters, bounders, shoe and buck e brushes; square marble stones for hearths, jamb tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock, that keeps good time. 5 —

TEETH.

THERE are many erroneous operators for the teeth, who believe, and frankly confess the operation to be dangerous, yet dare to undertake it, particularly to fasten the teeth that are loose, to fill up the decay'd ones, and prevent them from aching any more, and to polish the same, and make them equal to the sound ones in strength, service, and sight:—But the daily, and just exclamations of those ladies and gentlemen, that have had the misfortune to suffer the most excrutiating pains under such operators, and the exorbitant prices thereof, will sufficiently evince to the public, that all such operators are, in a word, worse than pick-pockets or thieves: For a person had much better loose a little money, or an handkerchief, than their teeth at any time; because the former will not do, and supply the many unspeakable uses and services of the latter; for many of those operators have, by their operations, spoiled the whole set of teeth. Teeth are not of that small importance that many imagine; the right eye or the right hand, is not of greater importance nor of more value to many than their teeth. The loss of the teeth may be, and are greviously lamented by those that have lost any, particularly for the following uses they were of, and for which uses they were intended by the maker of them; namely, to produce the essence of food to the palate, to receive and to remit at sundry times the air which is the pendulum of life, by which we move; which must work regularly, otherwise we are disordered, and sickness ensues; which is often the case when there is a gap in the teeth, because the air goes in and comes out too fast, which disorders the stomach. The loss of teeth are by none more miss'd than by orators, and public speakers and singers, for without the teeth we cannot speak articulately. The teeth likewise greatly beautify the lower part of the face, in keeping the cheeks and lips in their proper position; and oft times ladies in particular, are afraid and asham'd to speak and laugh in public, for fear of shewing their defects in their teeth, and speech: These truths none will gainsay. Since then from what is above mentioned, it is evident, that it is absolutely necessary for us to have the number of teeth which was given to us, which generally consists of 32, and to keep them as clean as a young child's, otherwise they disorder the stomach by the filth and scales contracted, and often causes a stinking breath, and the tooth-ach; and the same will, in that case, soon decay and be of none effect. Touching the whole of this operation, to prove that I do not want to impose on the public, I will not directly recommend myself but refer those that are in want of an operator, to those that have honour'd me not only by employing me, but with their thanks and praises for the great benefit they receive from my operations, and the many honourable mouths I have had the honour to put in order, in supplying all defects touching the teeth, make a sufficient number to make me known to any lady or gentleman here, that stand in need of any operator, without particularly pointing out any of them; and therefore shall only add my due thanks to those ladies and gentlemen that have thus honoured me, and my name, and place of abode.

MICHAEL POREE,

6 9 In Broad-street, near the Exchange.

TO BE SOLD, BY

HENRY WHITE,

At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass. 84

SHRUB of the best Quality and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf. 68—

ABEEL & BYVANCK,

Have for SALE,

THE very best of Sleds for two Horses, made in Esopus, and shod with Swedes Iron.
Excellent Albany Peas, for sowing or Families Use.
Nails, by the Cask or less Quantity. Also,
An Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware.
Skates,—German Steel, Refin'd Iron, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. 6 9

STOLEN out of the pasture of Abraham Miller in Rye, on Sunday night last, a brown horse about fourteen and an half hands high, has a small star on his forehead, paces and trots well, his near hip something fallen lower than the other; was smooth shod with old shoes before. Any person that will secure the person that took him, and said horse, so as the owner may have him again, shall have 3 Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

Dec. 9, 1769. ABRAHAM MILLER.

THIS is to give Notice, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of James Holmes, Lumber Merchant, late of this City, deceas'd, to pay the same to the Subscribers; and also, all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Accounts by the 30th of this Instant, to us, who will attend at the Store House of the said James Holmes. 6 9

New-York 14th Dec. 1769. } ASHER HOLMES, and ELISHA LAURENCE, } Administr'rs.

HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the lowest terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following Assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mix'd broad cloths in half pieces,
Blue cloth for womens wear,
Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks
Blue and red strouds
Striped blankets
6-4 grey frizes
Narrow frizes of all colours
Plains and serreft cloths
Fearnoughts of all colours
Bearskin and coating
Blue kersey, shalloons
Everlastings, drawboys
Blue drab cloth
Figured Ermins,
Durants and callimancoes
Irish and German linens
Printed and penciled furniture callicoes, and printed cottons
Purple and other callicoes
Fancy ground chintzes
Irish sheeting
Three-quarter dowlas
Black China taffaties
Narrow Persians
Persongs and figured modes
Cambricks and lawns
Packet do.
Buckram
Bed bunts and Flanders tick
Cravats
Manchester velvets
Worsted plush
Ribbons and gimps
Quality and shoe binding
Garter ing, tapes
Whitechapel, common and darning needles
Plain and figured silk mitts and gloves
Linen handkerchiefs.
Links, buckles
Thread, buttons, twist, silk and hair
Fans and knee garters
Cotton romals
Girls and maids purple mitts
Womens black shammy mitts and gloves
Mens shammy gloves
Mens single and double striped worsted caps
Mens cotton German Town caps
Mens grey ribb'd knit stockings
Mens and womens worsted stockings
Ivory and horn combs
Ink powder
Black, crow, cloth and light coloured sewing silk
Striped and figured stuffs and duroys
Striped camblets
Irish camblets
Broad, blue, and brown camblets for cloaks
Serges or long ells
Pillows and jeans
best wool cards
Scotch snuff in bladders
Some felt hats and sailor's caps.

N. B. Ready money given for pot and pearl ashes, and bees-wax. 92 5

The *NEW-YORK* Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen RAGS, may be had of

JOH KEATIG,

Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Persons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

☞ All Persons having Occasion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be supplied, by giving Notice some short Time before wanted.—And all Persons who have fine white Rags, are earnestly entreated to send them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Linen Rags.

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North-Britons, No. 50 and 51, for publishing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Prison in London.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—Numb. 1409

[THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1770.]

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

I Have faithfully transcribed the following from a paper written by a poor wretch in the county of Sligo in Ireland; who actually did put this his unhappy resolve into execution just in the manner he himself mentions. To some superficial observers, I know it will appear vulgar and impertinent; but to those who love to watch and follow nature in her most simple workings (especially in so critical a situation) it will, I flatter myself, appear curious and worth preserving. That I have thought it so, is evident by my sending it to you for publication: whether I am mistaken in my opinion or not, I leave to your readers to determine, and remain, Sir, your most

humble servant, W. Z.

Written on the superscription. "This will bee fownd after my deth, if thea look sharp."

DENNIS TOOLE.

AS I noe the people that has fownd my cakase is curous about the maner of my deth which is somethin out o'the way, Ile'givv'em aul the satisfakshon in my power aboutt itt, as I noe the hole matter from biginnin to end, which is my owne misforthun that I marri'd a croſs woman that's never plazed but when she's after vexen mee and spending my substanse, wherby I hav bin reduced to grate shifts as aul the wurld noes, and fader M'Donogh in particlar; so let that rest, for the laste sayd the sooneſt mended, and I don't luv to bee rippin ould up soares.

It may bee repoarted, as the wurld 's grately giv'n to lyin, that I dy'd by axident, but that's a misteak, for I throw'd myſelf into the rivver on Wensday eevnin, and so drounded miſelf of my oan ackord, beein tier'd of the wurld and fretted out of my liſe; and as the littel that's left of my substanse is not much. I hoap ther will be no quarlin aboutt my dispoasin of it in the solwin mannyr. Ther may bee in my britches pokker (as I putt thear aul I cood geat togedder) aboutt somthin leſs than haſe a ginny in silver and sixpenies, with some h'pense: give that to littel Dolly Maginnis at farmer Daly's. The people say'd, and so did my wyſe, that I had unlawsful dooins wid her; but that's a lye of her oan inventin, and if I was alive I'd say itt to her taaſe, so let noboddy go to reflect on her uppon my ackount, for, as I hoap to livv, I declare wid my dying breth I doan't noe for sartinty wheder shee bee man or woman,

Peter Doyle makes mee pay too much for my kabbin and the little bit of pataty-grownd belongin to itt, butt I maak itt anser by chaytin the parson and won way or oder, so I leav it to my youngeſt son Robbin, becaze he's a cuter lad and more good-nathurder, and I luvv him better nor Corny. As for him and his moder thea'll provide for themselvs; I had enuff to do to mentane 'em durin my liſe, and Ime sure Ile not trubble my hed aboutt'em now Ime ded.

My sow and piggs and my crusifix, along wid my bades, my tobacko stopper, my too hens and my mass-book, I lave to fader M'Donogh, for tho' he squeezes hell fire hard, he's a good sowl enuff at the bottom. My oak sapplin, my dog smutt, my woollen nite cap and my razure I givv to honneſt Toby Hooragan, for he's the beſt crathur that ever drew breth, though the people givv's out oderwize bekage he taaks a sup, and has turn'd his childer outt, o'doors; my beſt shurt I givv to the saam Toby Hooragon: as for the toder it's the won I have on now, and not worth anny body's takin, so I lave it to my wiſe that she may hav no reaion to complane.

I forgivv aul the wurld exceptin my wyſe, and her I forgivv too, but it's againſt my will, and only to humour fader M'Donogh, and keep my poor sowl out of purgatory. I don't ritely noe whear I shall go to, but Ime pretty easy aboutt that, as I got absilution cuninngly to day, widout the preests knowing what I had got in my hed.

It may seem odd for a poor man such as mee to put himself outt of the wurld, as it's onely your grate people that taaks them figaries, but owr landlords is so pleguy tite wid us that we muſt eder doo it or starve, so that to bee shure it 'll groe a fashon in time among us as well as the rich, and in my miund wee have the beſt rite to do itt.

I boar and indifferent good karekter while I was alive, and would have nokk'd the biggeſt man down that daar'd say a wurd agenſt itt; but now Ime dedd thea may say what thea plaze, and to be shure thea'll say bad enuff, but the divvle reward 'em and my curse lite upon 'em.

I dye in charity wid evvry boddy, and wish well to such as had a regard for mee; as for the reſt to Hell I pitch 'em all, and * may the grass groe before thear door. I don't care three straws whear thea berry mee, so as thea don't let my korpse stay in the wauter, for I woodn't like to be ett by the fishes; of the too Ide rader the crows had mee, becaze its more natheral; thea'll have no pretense for ottomizin, me, and the reſt Ime pretty easy aboutt.

I didn't think to say haſe so much, but as its likely to be the laſt time I shall sett pen to payper, I was willin to taak my fill of itt: and as to the makin away wid my miſelf and the like of that, it's no more than what every boddy has a rite to doo; and as for that matter I noe I shan't be miſt, for the parson, in won of his kroſs fits t'oder day, tould mee I was little good for the neger. As to good nathur indeed I nevver had much to spaar, butt I aulways tuck care of woon, and that was going by the rule of the goſpel, for it's sayd some whare in the ould testyment that charity begins at home

If I wauk after my deth, I e hant my wyſe to vex her.

I was divided betwuxt hanging and drounding, and sadly trubbled which to chooſe; but at laſt I resolved upon thiſs way that I havv taaken, as I thout it was'nt quite so gulgur as toder, for thea hang clippers and coiners and teeves and murderers, but never drownd 'em. So I depart thiſs lyfe in the forty aiht year of my age without vincin or whinin, but like a man atmy oan free moshon and choyce, being at aul times both in liſe and deth a sinsear member of the hoaly moder church of Room, wid full assuranse of goin to heavvn, if fader M'Donogh isn't the biggeſt roague upon the saaſe of the yearth; for, though I didn't mind my wurk much, nor wasn't givvn to charity, nor very sober, nor did'ne miund such like trifling things, I aulways went regglar to chappell, and never bigrudg'd the church nor stinted it of its duw, so he tould me often and often to make myself easy for that Ide go thear of coorse.

And I hove roate this pavoer aul wid my oane hand, and sett my naam, boath at the beginnin and end of itt, that my wyſe and Corny, mayn't say it's a foargery, for they are cappabel of anny thing that's spyteful and contreary, so the Lord Jesus havv marsy on my soul, and may the hoaly vergin taak me to her bosom this 26th February 1767. Dennis Toole.

* *The native Iriſh have in their language a curſe, of which this is the exact ſenſe; the meaning of it is evident, "May they be forſaken by the world, and no one ever come near them." The Iriſh deem this the heavieſt imprecation they can denounce upon any one. Their looking upon the being ſhut out from mankind in ſo very dreadful a light, is a ſtrong argument, among many others, of the ſocial and hoſpitable ſpirit of that brave and generous nation.*

LISBON, September 24.

A Suſpenſion of arms has been concluded between our court and the Emperor of Morocco, and orders have been diſpatched to different Sea ports, not to hinder the Moorish veſſels from entering our harbours.

Baſtia, Sept. 12. On the 25th Inſtant a fire broke out in the upper part of this city, which, by means of the Wind being very high, communicated to the neighbouring country to that degree, that it was three days before it was extinguiſhed. The governor threatened to fine all that did not aſſiſt in ſtopping the courſe of the flames, notwithſtanding which, the whole city narrowly eſcaped being deſtroyed. The ſame day five Perſons were executed at Oletta for high treaſon, and eight others, who fled from juſtice, underwent the ſame fate in effigy. The government has moreover cauſed the houſes of theſe guilty perſons to be pulled down, and erected a pillar in the place, to perpetuate their infamy; their effects being confiſcated to the King's uſe. Five other men, who were leſs criminal, were carried to the place of execution, and burnt upon the ſhoulder, and afterwards condemned to the gallies for life; two women are to be impriſoned for life.

Warſaw, Oct. 2. We have received theſe further particulars of the advantage gained by the Ruſſians on the 17th ult. The very inſtant that the bridge, which the Turks had thrown over the Nieſter, was carried away (an event, which was one of the chief cauſes of their deſeat) a violent ſtorm of rain, accompanied with thunder, lightning and a hurricane, came on. The Coſſacks immediately croſſed the river on the total defeat of the Turks, and announced the diſorder which reigned among the enemy, and the precipitation with which their flight was attended. A corps of grenadiers followed the coſſacks, and confirmed their account; notwithſtanding their great loſs, 1600 Ottomans were hardy enough to croſs the Nieſter again, but they were all ki ed or made priſoners by the Ruſſians.

We are impatient to learn, what effect theſe reiterated loſſes will have upon the mind of the Grand Signor, who it is reported has reſolved to command his army in perſon during the next campaign, and, in conſequence of this determination, has ordered his body guard, called Boſſangis, which commonly conſiſts of 7000 men, to be encreaſed to 40,000, as his Sublime Highneſs appears to ſuſpect the attachment of his Janiſſaries.

Frontiers of Poland Oct. 11. The Ruſſians, in the purſuit of the ſhatte ed remains of the Ottoman army, have taken the ſeraglio of the Grand Vizir, compoſed of above fifty Women. Lieutenant-general Schuwalow has defeated a corps of the enemy, who had retired towards Bender and cut the greateſt part of them in pieces; the reſt, to the number of 4000 men, took refuge in Moldavia. The campaign upon the Nieſter is finiſhed: and the grand army of the Ruſſians are preparing to go into winter quarters in Poland.

The Turks have burnt 10 cities and 100 villages, belonging to Prince Lubomiſki, whereby he has loſt upwards of fifteen millions of Poliſh florins.

Breſlaw, Oct. 14. According to ſeveral letters from the frontiers of Poland, the Turks, in retiring from Choczim towards the Danube, maſſacred a great number of the Confederates of Bar, to whom they impute all the diſaſters of the preſent war.

LONDON.

Oct. 18. It was yeſterday reported in the city, that the Hon. Eaſt India company are come to a reſolution to apply immediately to government for a conſiderable naval force, to be ſtationed abroad for three Years.

By letters from Paris we are informed, that the parliament of that place, are purſuing vigorous meaſures to effect an entire expulſion of the Jeſuits; and the ſame letters ſay, that an Abbey is apprehended for being the author of a treatiſe in defence of Jeſuitiſm.

Oct. 19. It is confidently reported, that a diſſolution of the preſent parliament will ſpeedily take place.

Mr. Wilkes has exactly ſix months to remain longer in confinement, from yeſterday.

The condition lately made between the Miniſtry and ſeveral leading men in Leadenhall ſtreet, has deprived oppoſition of ſome votes in St. Stephen's Chapel.

It is ſaid, that the Sheriff will not allow the officer to act again, who arreſted a General Officer, afterwards reſcued unleſs he proſecutes all the delinquents to the utmoſt extremity of the law

On Thurſday laſt, purſuant to notice given for that purpoſe, there was a numerous meeting of the electors and inhabitants of Liverpool, when a petition, praying his Majeſty to diſſolve the preſent parliament, was agreed to, Nem. Con. and ſigned by a great number then preſent.

Laſt Monday James Townſend, and John Sawbridge Eſquires, the Sheriffs for London and Middleſex, went to Spitalfields, to enquire into the cauſe of the diſturbances between the maſter and journeymen weavers, in order to enable them to judge which is moſt aggrieved, and to conſider of a proper method of putting an end to thoſe calamities, by promoting a bill for that purpoſe in the Houſe of Commons, at their next meeting. They examined above forty people upon this buſineſs that day, at the Three-tuns Tavern.

We are aſſured that the love of his country is the ruling paſſion of a gallant foreigner, whoſe diſtant behaviour to our ſons of Freedom, could be occaſioned only by the large promiſes of the Miniſtry, from which he derives the moſt flattering proſpects for his dear Corſica: and is it to be wondered at, that he prefers being a patriot to his own country, to that of being a temporary one to England?

Oct. 20 It is ſaid the Lord Chancellor will reſign, and that Sir Eardly Wilmot will be appointin his room; and it is further ſaid, that Sir Fletcher Norton will be made chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas.

It is reported, that the reſignation of a certain great officer, is occaſioned by his having given his opinion againſt the legality of the meaſure reſpecting Col. Luttrell and Mr. Wilkes

We hear the Earl of Bute ſets out, on Monday next, for Bareges, for the benefit of the waters; and his Lordſhip has given orders for his clothes, &c. to be packed up, and his Servants to be ready to attend him at that place.

Oct. 21. A letter from Conſtantinople ſays, "At this Place, and throughout many of the adjacent countries, the Mulſelmen have had a prophecy (for many years paſt) that in the years 1769 and 1770, they and their territories are to be entirely conqured by the unbelievers of Ruſſia. To this prophecy, it is thought, in a great meaſure, is ow- g to the timidity, deſertion, and want of diſcipline in their late campaigne.

The following particulars are mentioned, relative to the freſh incurſions of the Montenegrins into the Ottoman territories. Some Greek veſſels, without colours, appeared juſt before, on the coaſt, and made ſignals with ſmoke. Theſe were anſwered by the like ſignals from the mountains, and immediately after, a body of troops came down and, maſſacred all the Turks that guarded the ſhore. The Veſſels then drew near, and landed a number of officers, with warlike ſtores and money, in order to carry on their operations.

A writer in favour of the preſent Miniſtry ſays, "The too great lenity of the executive powers, in the tumults of of the laſt ſeaſon, may, perhaps, encourage a repetition of them in this; but I truſt, nay, I am poſitively certain, that there is a firm, and determined reſolution formed, to uſe coercive meaſures, where the public peace cannot be preſerved by the reverence due to the laws. To ſuffer the laws to be trampled upon, by the licence among the rabble, is no leſs criminal in government, than to diſpence with their force by an act of power. [*Not it is—becauſe eaſily remedied, and far leſs dangerous to the Freedom of a State. But is there any Neceſſity of either of theſe Alternatives? Quite the contrary. The Experience of all Ages proves, that Mankind are much more likely to ſubmit to bad Laws and wicked Rulers, than to reſiſt good ones; when therefore the People of any Government are turbulent and uneaſy, it is a certain Sign of Mal adminiſtration. Good Laws and good Rulers will alawys be obey'd and reſpected*]

They adviſe from Copenhagen, that the Daniſh fleet, which had been equipped to prevent the tranſportation of Swediſh troops acroſs the Gulf of Bothnia to Finland, in caſe the court of Stockholm had proſecuted their intentions of making a deſcent upon Livonia, in favour of the Turks, have received orders to proceed to the Mediterranean, to protect the King's ſubjects againſt the Algerines.

They write from Conſtantinople, that a gally, belonging to the Grand Signor, was ſailed from thence for Gallipoli, in order to take on board, at the laſt mentioned place, the depoſed Grand Vizir who is to be carried in exile to one of the iſles of the Archipelago. Probably when the news of his impetious Succeſſor's defeats are known, another galley may be ſent after him to bring him back, and ſet him once more at the head of the ſhattered remains of the Ottoman army.

Oct. 26. Prince Dolgorucki in order to accompliſh his deſign upon Stephano, we are told, diſguiſed himſelf as a merchant, and in this character went to Ancona, with two veſſels laden with military ſtores. From thence he ſailed to Dalmatia, and put in not far from the fortreſs of Buda, on the Turkiſh territories. Here he landed, and having ſettled matters with the natives, after receiving Piccolo from their hands, delivered up to him all his own Artillery and warlike ſtores, with a promiſe of further and great aſſiſtance. From theſe circumſtances it is conjectured that the Ruſſian fleet, going up the Mediterranean, is deſtined to act in that part, and aſſiſt the Montenegrins; but whether Prince Dolgorucki formed this expedition at his own expence, or by order of his court, is at preſent uncertain.

London Tavern, October 24.

SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS.

JOHN TREVANION Eſq; in the CHAIR.

Reſolved,

That the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds be paid into the Hands of John Wilkes, Eſq;

Letters from Denmark ſay, ſeveral ſhips of the line are fitting out, in order to be ſent into the Mediterranean, to ſecure the Navigation of his Daniſh Majeſty's ſubjects.

By advices from Madrid, we learn, that a great number of Jeſuits lately arrived there, but were obliged immediately to re imbark, and it is thought they are gone to the Miſſionaries in India.

There are now four American Governments vacant. The miniſtry therefore have it in their power, by appointing men of probity, prudence, dignity, and ſpirit, to thoſe honourable offices, to give a favourable turn to the affairs of the colonies, no leſs endangered by miſmanagment abroad, than by the deciſiveneſs of the councils at home.

A ſtrong Memorial is to be preſented in the courſe of this week, upon the buſineſs of the inſult, as it is called by our neighbours offered lately in the Downs, to the French Flag.

The French frigate it is ſaid, is deſerted by the officers and the crew, and left in Dover Harbour as a capture.

By a particular relation of the action which happened on the 9th ult. between the Turks and the Ruſſians, it appears to have been one of the hotteſt almoſt ever known. In the wood of Ratohewſkoy, the Ruſſians were twice driven from behind two of their entrenchments, but rallied again, each time behind the third, and forced back the enemy from all the entrenchments in their turn. The whole action laſted from break of day, till two in the afternoon; and four regiments, who guarded the above wood, are ſaid to have fired more than one hundred rounds each.

An affair has happened at Naples, which is likely to be attended with very humiliating conſequences to the Holy See. Some of the attendants belonging to the Pope's Nuncio in that Capital, being lately conducting a prieſt to priſon, a party of the King's archers were ſent after them, who not only wreſted the priſoner from them, but even conducted the attendants themſelves to confinement. the Pope's Nuncio on this made violent complaints, and wanted to intereſt all the foreign ambaſſadors in the affair. But the latter adviſed him, as the leaſt diſgraceful way, to be ſilent; and ſince that, an ordinance is talked of as very ſoon to take place, which is to ſtrip all Eccleſiaſticks, as well ſecular as regular, and not even excepting the Arch Biſhop himſelf, of the immunities they have hitherto enjoyed in that Kingdom, particularly of all criminal Juriſdiction.

Oct. 27. An anonymous Correſpondent has ſent us the following, in a letter addreſſed to the Printer, —"All words, ſpoken to or concerning another, whereby one is defamed or damnified— all ſcandelous words, which may affect a man's life, limb or member, liberty, office, or place of truſt, trade, preferment, &c. are actionable, whether ſpoken by way of affirmation, hearſay, adjectively, directly, obliquely, interrogatively; if the words imply an affirmation, in earneſt, or ſeemingly in Jeſt, in Engliſh, or any other language, if the words are underſtood—So ſay the law. And we can with great certainty inform you, that on this caſe, Lord Halifax will bring an action at common law againſt Dr. Muſgrave for defamation; and not have him brought before the houſe of peers. A noble inſtance this, of moderation in his lordſhip, who waves his privilege of peerage, in order to give the Doctor all the room he can wiſh for; and placing himſelf on equal footing with him, deſires nothing more, than that the affair may be determined according to the common law of the land. (A Court Puff.)

FREEMAN's POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year 1770, lately publiſhed, contains, beſides what is uſually contain'd in the Months, Eclipſes, Common Notes, Names and Characters of the Planets, &c. The following Particulars, viz. Names and Ages of the Royal Family, and of all the Monarchs in Europe.

Liſt of the Council, General Aſſembly, Judges and other Officers in New York and New-Jerſey. Officers of the City of New York alſo of the Courts of Vice Admiralty. Cuſtom-Houſe, Poſt-Office, &c.

Admiralty Judges of Appeal, with their Juriſdiction and interior Judges. Courts, and Quakers general Meetings, in New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland. Liſt of his Majeſty's Forces and Military Officers in America. Table of Coins, as they paſs in England, New-York, Philadelphia, New-England and Quebec. Table of Intereſt at 7 per Cent. a Method of calculating Intereſt at any Rate. Tide and Expence Table; Table to regulate Time; Table to know the Wantage in Caſks of all Sizes; Rules for Meaſuring Timber and Boards of all Sizes and Shapes. Rules for judging of the Weather; Names and Reigns of all the King's of England; Engliſh Governors in America; Packet Boats from New-York to Falmouth, with the Times of making up the Mails; Stages and Rates of Paſſage and Carriage, between New-York and Philadelphia. Table of Poſtage to all Places, Laws of the Poſt-Office. Table of Roads throughout all the Engliſh Dominions in America, with the Diſtances ſumed up, and the Poſtage to all Places where Poſts are eſtabliſhed.

The Method uſed in French Flanders,
Of raiſing and preparing
FINE FLAX,
For making the fineſt of
Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks and Laces,
(Lately diſcovered in Great Britain,
and much encouraged there)

BEING the moſt profitable article of agriculture that ever was produced in any country, both as it is a certain and inexhauſtable ſource of wealth to the farmer, and of national advantage,—is recommended in the ſtrongeſt manner, to the notice and trial of the gentleman and farmers in North America,—at firſt to make experiments by ſmall quantities, and when they have acquired the art of proper management, it is ſuppoſed the great profits alone, will be a ſufficient inducement to increaſe the quantity; and tho' the proceſs requires great care, and is tedious and troubleſome, yet the prodigious advantages will make ample compenſation,—the flax when properly managed and of the beſt kind, being worth in Flanders 6s. ſterling a pound, in the ſtalks, and when ſpun, from 16s. to £.5 ſterling a pound; ſo that one good crop is worth more than the value of the ground it grows on. In Great Britain the moſt difficult circumſtance that attends raiſing this flax, is the want of bruſh to cover it on the ground where it grows. But the great plenty of bruſh in America, entirely prevents this difficulty, and there is the ſtrongeſt inducements for every one who has opportunity, at leaſt to make the experiment.

[☞ *The whole proceſs of raiſing and managing this flax is inſerted in Freeman's New-York Almonack for the year 1770.*]

The moſt violent
TOOTH-ACH,
Cured in a few Minutes, without Drawing,
[No Cure no Pay.]

BY a TINCTURE which gives immediate eaſe in the TOOTH-ACH, and cures all diſorders in the mouth or gums, and in a few days uſing will faſten the teeth if ever ſo looſe, and with a little continuance will perfectly cure the ſcurvy in the gums.

It likewiſe preſerves the teeth from rotting, keeping ſuch as are decaying from becoming worſe, and takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, and cauſes a large diſcharge of all ſcorbutical humours lodged in the gums, which deſtroy the teeth.

By applying this tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all kinds of ſwellings in the cheek, or pain in the ear, and it is an abſolute cure for the head ach, if ever ſo violent; and likewiſe cures the moſt violent rheumatic pains in any part of the body.

This valuable tincture is prepared and ſold in bottles at one Dollar each, with particular directions for uſing it, at Mr. Davan's Breeches-maker, near the Fly-Market New-York, by Mr. Hamilton, Surgeon-Dentiſt and operator for the teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the teeth, and diſplaces all ſuperfluous teeth and ſtumps with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety, and makes and ſets in artificial teeth from one ſingle tooth to a whole ſet, in ſo nice a manner that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed from natural; therefore thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have had the misfortune of loſing their teeth, have now an opportunity, of having natural and artificial put in with diſpatch and ſecrecy, and in ſuch a manner as to be of real uſe, ornament and ſervice for many years, without giving the leaſt pain to the patient, which is too often the caſe, owing to the want of judgment in the operator; and will ſet in artificial teeth at two Dollars a tooth, and cure the poor, afflicted with the tooth ach, gratis, every morning from eight to ten.

Juſt opened, and to be ſold, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by
CHARLES M'EVERS,
A Large Aſſortment of Woollens and other Goods, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon.
Alſo, for Caſh only;
Engliſh Tea, by the Cheſt, Hoſe's and Briſtol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.——Ready Money given for *Pot* or *Pearl* Aſhes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

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